

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for Oct. 7.

GOULDEN Text—See that ye refuse not him that speaketh—Rev. 12: 23.

This lesson, found in Luke 4: 16-30, tells of Jesus at Nazareth. Here is Nazareth, fair Nazareth of the green hill-slope, kind Nazareth that first spread soft carpets for the feet of the boy Jesus, unkempt Nazareth that first, when he had become a man and a teacher, cast him out. "He came to his own and his own received him not." Here are the paths of his youth, the trials of his manhood, from which his youthful eyes looked the fields of flowers through which his ardent soul strayed. Here is the carpenter-shop where he worked, like ordinary mortals, with whom he had consorted, earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. Here is the synagogue where he stood. Scripture in hand, and pointed to himself. Here is the stern hill-slope where they sought to do away with him. Is there any place more interesting than Nazareth?

He came to Nazareth. He had been there before. But this was a new and momentous coming. He comes this time in his redemptive capacity to be accepted or rejected. Thus he comes to each heart. It was where he had been brought up. They all knew him. Nazareth is a fair picture of the ordinary life of a village of Christians to-day. Jesus is known there. Few indeed ignore him. The question now is—will they take him now as Savior, God's Son sent to deliver? "As his custom was," Jesus had his habit, but they were good habits. Life naturally runs in fixed grooves. Happy the man who lets his habits lead and established ways of doing lead him upward instead of downward.

Jesus was found in the synagogue on the Sabbath day. It was his custom to frequent the house of God. The Sabbath was a sacred day with him. It was not only as a part of his week subjection to his parents from youth up but as a part of his divine intelligence and his divine righteousness. He knew what was right and best, and to that his life perfectly conformed. Study the example of Jesus. They gauged him by the book, and then he spoke. "I am the way and the truth and the life." "Remembering that we are dust, he himself became dust, that thus condescending to men of low estate, he might lift us up to his own high station. He read the word and then sat down. "I that speak unto thee am he."

They "rose up and thrust him out of the city," they sought to destroy him, and why? For one reason because he was one of them and unhonored among his own; for another reason because he was not of them—not of the in life and spirit, not of them in acquirements. And so they rejected him. What a spectacle, base cowards, leaving their only friend, cautious, thinking away their deliverance, blind and bumbling, shaming the great physician! Well might angels hide their faces to weep.

Musings and Illustrations.

Get the scene well before the eyes; it is quite vividly sketched in Luke's narration. Christ at the brow of a possible hill of sacrifice—an earlier Golgotha. Ask the question: 1. What are they going to do with him? 2. Why don't they do it? Bring out the carnal enmity to the Holy One, and also the weakness and emptiness of that opposition. Make the closing query very personal. What will you do with you?

At the present Nazareth, a little whitewashed town, hemmed in by the various hills of exterior Galilee, is shown to-day a room in which Mary and Joseph lived, with an altar bearing the inscription: *Hic erat subitus Iesu.* "Here he was subject to weep."

The hats of Christ besea the did not bring the truth to their misconceptions. How easily they might have got their acceptance by just making it a little easier for them. But he never abased or lowered the truth to men. The men of Nazareth did not realize how near they were to supreme blessedness—near and yet they came short of it. Christ came back again to Nazareth, but their day of peace was gone. He could not do many mighty works there because of their unbelief. Are you sinning away your day of grace? To-day the Savior calls.

They refused and rejected him. God did not. Spurred in one of the discourses of his early ministry, the sermon on "Joseph Attacked by the Archers," tells of a stone which when brought with the others from the quarry for the great temple of Solomon, appeared so curiously shaped as to be unfit for any portion of the spacious building. They tried it here and there, and at last, vexed, they threw it away. In the long years of construction, when they rejected the stone because covered with moss and half hid in the grass. But at last the day came when they cry arose, "Where is the top stone? Where is the pinnacle?" Perhaps it was that strange stone which the builders had rejected. They dug it out, they raised it in place—it fitted; it was the cap-stone, and amid hosannas the stone which the builders refused was made the head-stone of the corner.

Next lesson—"The Draught of Fishes." Luke 5: 1-11.

Grains of Gold.

FRIENDSHIP is but a name.

It takes a strong man to hold his own tongue.

AVOID temptation by keeping out of bad company.

SAY less than you think; only half what you say.

NO ONE can have joy to-day who is worrying about to-morrow.

The first step to knowledge is to know that we are ignorant.

SOCIETY is what people are when they know they are watched.



O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XVI.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894.

NUMBER 26.

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HILL IS THEIR MAN.

Nominated for Governor by the New York Democratic Convention.

W. C. Whitmyre declined the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York and Senator David B. Hill was chosen to head the ticket. Mr. Whitmyre was to have been named by acclamation. His refusal to run left the delegates in an exceedingly unpleasant position. Senator Hill did not desire the nomination, and while facing the convention from the platform declared that he would not accept it. A scene without parallel in the history of conventions, except, perhaps, that at the 1860 Whig Convention, when the name of David B. Hill caused a stampede in his favor. Fifteen hundred people stood upon their feet, yelling themselves hoarse; two bands of music tried to drown the tumult, and Senator David B. Hill, the chairman, pounded violently but ineffectually with his gavel in attempt to restore order. It was a scene of disorder, but even of enthusiasm that would probably not be witnessed in a decade.

Mr. Hill had finished his speech nominating John Boyd Thacher and was received with enthusiasm. Delegates had looked at one another and expected that the nomination would be made by acclamation. Even Senator Hill himself, with the gavel in hand, had ordered the roll called, evidently believing the crisis had passed. But a few hours later, from Albany, came the news that the Republicans had chosen him.

Henry Clay Evans, whom the Republicans of Tennessee have chosen for their leader in the gubernatorial fight, is a pro-slavery man. He is 51 years of age, and a member of the Farmers' Bank of Georgetown, and he has been Clerk of the Peace of Kent County. He takes a lively interest in public affairs, both State and national. He has never married.

Henry Clay Evans, whom the Republicans of Tennessee have chosen for their leader in the gubernatorial fight, is a pro-slavery man. He is 51 years of age, and a member of the Farmers' Bank of Georgetown, and he has been Clerk of the Peace of Kent County. He takes a lively interest in public affairs, both State and national. He has never married.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THE devil is the original base burner.

WHEN a man commits suicide by drowning can it be said that he liquidates the debt of nature?

CYNICS says that a woman's idea of journalism is writing up somebody who will write her up in return.

THE one that takes no chances is reminded that much business cannot be transacted in a cyclone cellar.

THE man that feels like swearing and does not is either a very good Christian or very much of a gentleman.

A GRAIN importer of Great Britain, while traveling in Manitoba recently, gave out the valuable information at Winnipeg that New York exporters mix Manitoba and Argentine wheat and sell it abroad at the best. As this country does not import wheat from the Argentine Republic, it may be that the mixing is done after the wheat arrives in England. The mixing is always done by the other fellow.

The Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce has made a sweeping reduction in its membership fees and dues. The fee is reduced from \$50 to \$5, and the dues are reduced from \$30 per annum, to \$1 per month. The members believe they can accomplish more with a large membership and small dues than with a small membership and large dues. The business men of Salt Lake are alive and energetic. Their cry is, "Greater Salt Lake." The Commercial Tribune thinks the business men of other cities would do well to follow this example and combine in greater numbers and push forward in unity of action and purpose.

The school savings bank system has been demonstrated to be a success by the experience of Norristown, Pottstown, Chester and other cities of Pennsylvania. In Chester the money at interest from school savings is nearly \$2,000, the bulk of which was deposited in pennies, nickels and dimes. One pupil alone is reported to have accumulated \$400. Flourishing school banks have been established after the Pennsylvania precedent in Colorado, Kansas and North Dakota, and there are now 400 such banks in the country. But Pennsylvania still has the honor of being in the lead of all the States in the number of these institutions.

The number of employees killed on the railroads every year is not a nice subject, but it is well worth keeping in mind, and mentioning at intervals until something is done to check the slaughter. Here, for example, says the Hartford Courant, is a comparison with the mortality in coal mining, which is claimed as a hazardous occupation. In 1892 there was in Pennsylvania one fatal accident to every 378 persons employed in the coal mines, and one non-fatal accident to every 153. But among railroad train hands the same year one was killed to every 115 employed, and one hurt to every twenty-eight employed. There is no sufficient reason for such a record.

A MANY times millionaire, who had no education and to whom the great world of culture and refinement is like a sealed book, tries to dissuade a boy from getting a higher education. The argument he uses is that there are too many educated people working for \$40 to \$50 per month. With people who look merely upon the superficial and money side of every thing this is a strong argument, but the fact remains that even though an education does not seem to reach or help a natural fool, the smartest self-made man in the world recognizes the fact that well as he can work under a handicap he could work all the better for having the best tools to work with.

With the advent of electric street railways and the general use of bicycles, the demand for horses has decreased rapidly. Even on the farm, machinery is displacing horse power. Every year witnesses an increased use of steam and electrical power and decreased use of horses and mules. The time is nearly at hand when there will be no demand worth mentioning for any horses except blooded animals for driving, riding and draught purposes. The all around horse of a generation ago has lost his job. The world moves and the horse breeder who fails to keep up with the procession would better seek some other means of earning a living.

The training of business tends to make the individual punctual, systematic, correct, often building up the character of young employees by imperative demands for reliability. To the women, who from social and industrial conditions have found it expedient to enter largely into various pursuits, it has been a liberal education along practical lines. It has taught them, as it taught their brothers—much-needed quality of comradeship, which has the flavor of both charity and friendship. Much of the old-fashioned hysteria has disappeared under congenial study and employment which has tempered the physical make-up with an endurance that comes only from mental poise.

Most moral dangers have an inviting look.

MUCH party whitewash is made from service ink.

WHEN Madeline Pollard goes on the stage she will elevate it about as much as Colonel Breckinridge's clerical defenders do the pulpit.

A GRAIN dealer at Atlantic City, N. J., has made an innovation in the elevator business. He had his elevator divided into a number of separate apartments, which he let to all comers for a moderate sum. A Kansas firm which built a 100,000-bushel elevator with many small bins to be let to farmers is said to have found the plan a great success. This plan was suggested for a terminal storage elevator at Chicago some years ago, but it never got beyond a suggestion. When a country shipper has grain of such an extra fine quality that it will prove profitable to preserve its identity, he can keep it at home, or store it in a special bin and sell by sample.

THE danger from derelict vessels on the ocean is not duly understood by the average well-tempered land. The latest Pilot Chart of the Atlantic Ocean issued by the United States Hydrographic Bureau states that during the last seven years not less than 1,620 of these have been reported, that the average number constantly afloat is estimated to be 232 per year, or nineteen per month, and that the average period a derelict is afloat after having been abandoned is about thirty days. But some of them persist much longer than that. One vessel is noted as having been reported forty-four times since its abandonment three years ago. It is known to have drifted 8,575 miles and is supposed to be still afloat.

THE Russian thistle has become abundant over a large extent of country in the Dakotas, and has also been found in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and along the lines of railroads in Northern Illinois. The plant is said to have been brought to this country in flax seed sown in Southeastern Dakota in 1873. Perhaps the expenditure of \$1 worth of work in 1874 would have eradicated the now serious pest. It is now doubtful if it will ever be eradicated. When mature in September or October, the plant looks somewhat like the common tumble weed of the West. It is often two or three feet high and twice as much in diameter. The color of the mature plant is crimson. The number of seeds produced by one plant often reaches many thousands. When the plant is young it is readily eaten by farm animals.

A FEW years ago a young lady who desired to earn her own living found it rather a difficult task, as the field was a limited one. But at the present time they have made serious inroads in the business world, and have done it successfully, too. The great difficulty which a bright, smart girl who has to earn her own living has to contend against at the present time is the abundance of her fellow creatures who want "just a little spending money," and are willing to accept any position for any amount of wages they are offered. This works a hardship on those who have spent time and money in fitting themselves for business pursuits, and their hardest competitors are their sisters whose only ambition is to have a little spending money or else to get rid of the drudge of household work. To master shorthand or typewriting requires not only time, but hard work, and after this is accomplished it is rather discouraging to find a hundred applicants for each and every position.

TWO PECULIAR ANIMALS.

The Genet Cat and Raccoon Dog—Erected at Night.

Herewith is presented the pictures of the first genet cat and raccoon dog in captivity. In the captivity of the Zoo, in New York City, the newcomers have behaved very well. All day long the cat lies asleep, the face

almost hidden under its bushy tail; at dusk, however, it becomes exceedingly lively and excitable; a small bird flying past its cage is liable to arouse its ferocious nature to such an extent as to render it dangerous to man and beast to enter the cage.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CAT.

THE raccoon dog is a native of East Asia, known to science as *canis procyonoides*. Like the genet cat, it is eminently a beast of the night. He sleeps as long as the sun shines, but all night paces up and down the cage, looking for a loophole of escape, and becoming excited when domesticated animals, such as dogs and cats, pass.

Wonderful Bridge.

One of the finest bridges in Europe is now being constructed across the Danube at Cernavoda, Roumania, by French engineers. It has a length of 2,400 feet, divided into five bays. Its height is 103 feet to the roadway, and its highest point is 123 feet above high water. It is of steel and supported on thirty piers.



POPE LEO XIII.

A SCHOOL BUILDING.

DESIGN SOMEWHAT OUT OF THE ORDINARY RUN.

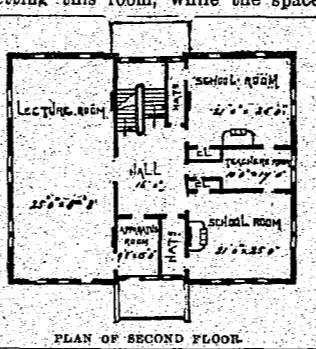
Very Simple and Thoroughly Constructive in All Its Parts—Materials Are Hard-Burned Brick, Relieved with Bands of Block Brick.

Cost Is \$8,000.

This plate shows a good, solid, plain public school building. That it is somewhat out of the ordinary run of the everyday French roof architecture we are fully aware; and in drawing the plans for this building we have had quite a difficult problem to solve. The general dimensions are 55 by 10 feet; first and second stories having each 14-foot ceilings, while the assembly room on third floor has a ceiling 16 feet 6 inches in height. The materials are hard-burned brick, relieved with bands of black brick; window sills, lintels, water-table, and underpinning of stone; the roofs all being slated, floors all lined and deadened, walls built hollow with two inches air space.

The design is very simple, and thoroughly constructive in all its

a ceiling 16 feet 6 inches high, well lighted and ventilated, which at times would be found indispensable for exhibition purposes, as it is admirably situated, and easy of access from all parts of the building; and the four walls of this room being required for a support to roof, it will be seen no extra expense is added in getting this room, while the space



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

around it serves as storage and for ventilating purposes.

The bell tower speaks for itself, and is not only useful but gives great prominence to the building. This is a common sense school building, and one that gives all that it is possible to do for the amount of money expended, as the whole of the detail is simple, everything being honest, practical and substantial. Cost, \$8,000.

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CAPTURING A STRANDED WHALE

How Vancouver Indians Float the Aquatic Monsters to Dry Land.

At Vancouver's Isle the winter storms blowing directly from the Pacific bring many whales which, getting out of their latitude and fatigued with fruitless struggles, are cast upon the coast. As the receding tide leaves the whales they lash their tails, unable to regain deep water, and make a low, guttural sound as they vainly try to shout the Month.

The native canoes, which are made of the trunk of a tree hollowed out by fire, are instantly launched. The only weapon used is a barbed spear, to which is tied a sealskin bag filled with seaweed, and to this a rope made of seaweed is attached, acting as an anchor to the bladder of rope. A pole is fitted into the socket in the spear head, and so arranged that it can easily be withdrawn, leaving the head imbedded in the body of the whale. Armed with both these primitive weapons the natives set off in their fragile canoes and cast their spears, catching back the loose handles. In a short time the monster is covered with sealskin bags. When the tide begins to rise the bladders prevent the whale from sinking sufficiently to use his own strength, keeping him on the surface of the water. As the canoe men pull to the shore the lines are tightened and gradually the animal moves slowly and steadily to the land. His struggles to free himself are tremendous, but all in vain; struggling as a fish out of water, he is hopelessly in the power of his Lilliputians.

The inhabitants for miles around crowd to the shore, singing and beating drums made of the hollow hole of a tree, over which is stretched the skin of a sea lion. As soon as the whale is brought beyond low-water mark the work is done, and they have only to wait till the tide leaves it high and dry.

Abstentious on Sundays.

The minimum penalty for serving drinks on Sunday in Western Australia is £50. A hotel-keeper in Perth, the metropolis, was recently mulcted in the sum of £150 for illegally refreshing a party of three on the Sabbath, the court refusing to regard the three drinks as constituting a single offense. Another curious feature of the licensing law in Western Australia is that the licensee must not absent himself from his house for more than twenty-eight days in the year, except by special permission of a stipendiary magistrate, a restriction on personal liberty that has long been the source of much irritation and indignation to the trade.

Steel Rails.

A steel rail costs twice as much as an iron one, but the universal use of the former means millions to the farmers of the West. It has enabled railroads to use larger and heavier cars, and the results are cheaper freights and quicker transportation.

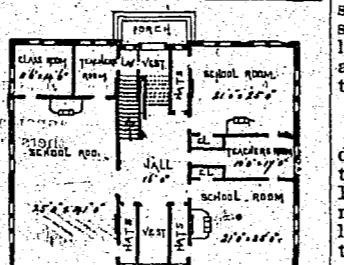
An Old Clay?

The New England Historical Society is the possessor of a pipe used by General Jackson when he was

parts, the cornices consisting of brick brackets, and surmounted with a wooden gutter, lined with metal. The schoolrooms are arranged so they have an abundance of light, are well ventilated and easy of access, and though all are in close proximity to, yet are in a measure isolated from, each other, being divided by brick partition-walls, the transmission of sound from one room to another is effectively prevented.

The entrances are placed in front and rear, and consist of spacious stone steps, with brick porch on front and slanted hood on rear; the vestibules opening into a hall 16 feet wide, which contains a wide and easy staircase, leading up to floors above. This hall is convenient to all rooms, and the advantages it possesses, running as it does through the building, are at once obvious, as the unequalled ventilating facilities it affords renders it one of the best features of the plan. The basement is reached by stairs under the main stairs, and is used for heating and play-room purposes, which is well lighted, ventilated, etc.

The vestibules on front and rear are easy of access, passing through



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

which we reach the main hall, from which the three school room open, also the hat and cloak rooms for each. The sides of the school rooms are wainscoted to the height of window sills, above which are placed blackboards. A teacher's room is placed between the two smaller school rooms, and a class room is provided in connection with the larger room, also a teacher's room, which is reached from the rear vestibule. Ventilating flues are carried up in the four chimneys, and as these run up above the roof, superior draughts are obtained. Ascending to the second floor by the spacious and easy stairs, we have a large lecture room, two school rooms, hat and cloak rooms, a teacher's room and apparatus room, all connected with the hall. On third floor is a room 27x42 feet, with

the devil is the original base burner.

WHEN a man commits suicide by drowning can it be said that he liquidates the debt of nature?

CYNICS says that a woman's idea of journalism is writing up somebody who will write her up in return.

THE one that takes no chances is reminded that much business cannot be transacted in a cyclone cellar.

THE man that feels like swearing and does not is either a very good Christian or very much of a gentleman.

A GRAIN importer of Great Britain, while traveling in Manitoba recently, gave out the valuable information at Winnipeg that New York exporters mix Manitoba and Argentine wheat and sell it abroad at the best. As this country does not import wheat from the Argentine Republic, it may be that the mixing is done after the wheat arrives in England. The mixing is always done by the other fellow.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Occurrences During the Past Week.

Michigan Fishermen May Get into Trouble—Bad Burglars Captured Near Grand Rapids—Tragedy Ending of a Practical Joke—\$16,000 Loss at Escanaba.

Ware Leting the Enterprise.

The Canadian steamer Enterprise, wrecked near North Point, had 27,000 bushels of wheat. Seven hundred bushels were said to be the balance. The water was under water. Fishermen and others in the vicinity, finding the wreck abandoned, commenced taking the wet grain. About fifty persons were charged with taking from a few bushels to a hundred each. The matter is liable to be settled by the man paying for the wheat and custom dues. The thousands of bushels of wheat in the Enterprise will now remain in her till she breaks up. The wet wheat stolen was only good for chicken feed, as it had begun to sprout. An offer of \$600 was made for the cargo when there was a prospect of saving a portion.

There is a bunch.

The other morning burglars robbed the hardware store of C. H. Loomis and the jewelry store of George W. French, at Sparta, taking valuable cutlery, revolvers, etc., from the former, and a lot of watches, etc., from the latter place. The man of the Word was telephoned to Grand Rapids, and Deputy Sheriff Carroll and Gast hitched up a fast team and started for Sparta. When near Englishville they met three men who in the dim morning light looked like suspicious characters, and ordered them to halt. Two obeyed and the third ran, but stopped when a revolver shot came close to his head. All three were ordered to throw up their hands, and were promptly handcuffed and searched. The stolen property was all found on their persons. The two who were now in jail are Dan Campbell and "Spot" Forbes, and the other is known by the sobriquet of "Slim." They are now in jail.

Joke Ends in Death.

Several boys played a joke on some companions at Bay Center that has resulted in the death of one of them. The plotters invited their victim to an orchard. Several chairs were eaten from the midst of the trees, a detached party of jokers rushed in from the side and opened fire with guns and revolvers. All the shots were fired in the air, but the frightened boys expected to be killed, and fled in every direction. All escaped, but Ferdinand Eichbrecht, aged 18, who stumbled over a log, fell into the millpond, and was drowned. Steps will be taken to punish the jokers.

Circus Train Nearly Wrecked.

Cook & Whitby's circus had a narrow escape from a disastrous wreck early Sunday morning near Au Sable. When the engineer of the first section of twelve cars comprising the circus over the Au Sable River, at dawn he discovered a pile of ties laid across the rails and covered with sand. The evident plan was to throw the train into the river. The plot is laid against a number of men and boys who are said to have lost about \$500 to the gamblers following the circus. The engineer stopped his train just as the engine struck the ties.

A Paper No More.

The happiest man in the Wayne County house is George Sykes. Over six years ago, in the State of Iowa, while in the employ of Ringling Bros. circus, the team drawing the cage of lions became frightened, ran away, causing a stampede, and Mr. Sykes was permanently crippled. A tender-hearted Washtenaw County attorney took his case in hand, and while the circus was showing in Ypsilanti effected a settlement, resulting in the payment of attorney fees, a wad of money to Sykes and a privilege contract for life, including board, etc.

Hot Fire at Escanaba.

Escanaba was the scene of an expensive red hot fire Saturday morning. The total loss is estimated at \$14,000, as follows: MacDonald building, \$6,000; insurance, \$2,000; Dumb building, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,000. Van Dyke's furniture stock, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,000. Roth's household furniture and saloon fixtures, \$3,000; insurance, \$700. The burnt building will not be replaced this fall and Van Dyke will not resume business. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

Record of the Week.

A LADY named Cowell, living at Burnside, LaPine County, died from the effects of swallowing a peachstone. Crosswix is acknowledged to be the liveliest town in the thumb. The village recently bonded itself for \$9,000 for a system of water works, and now the citizens are howling for electric light.

The general store at Hamburg, which also contains the postoffice and express office, was burglarized and about \$15 worth of goods stolen. A number of letters were opened and some were taken.

Fire at Grinnell destroyed eight business places, causing a loss of about \$8,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The fire started from some unknown cause in the livery stable of O. H. Green.

The introduction of the water works system at Bad Axe has revived the interest in the fire department which was organized three years ago, but due to lack of support, and the work was not done, the department to be created especially for that purpose. It is proposed that the city purchase about 1,000 acres of land in the suburbs and keep it for the express purpose of dividing it by allotment among the poor, every five miles.

JAMES HARWOOD, an old man of about 80 years, who has been living at the Midland county house, has disappeared and no trace of him can be found. It is thought that he might have become demented and wandered away while in that condition.

The business portion of Elmira was burned Thursday night. The fire started in the G. R. & I. shops. The largest loss is L. Z. Feker. The total loss is hard to estimate, but it will be heavy. Many pounds of dynamite exploded, and the shock was felt for five miles.

FIVE of the Michigan asylums cows at Kalamazoo have recently died and post-mortems showed that three died from

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a general rule on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

RUST eats more than wear.

BLEACHED hair is a brainless lie.

CHRONIC fretting writes in wrinkles.

LOAFERS graduate at the devil's college.

It requires a heap of practice to keep still.

Good taste never looks like a travailing pawnshop.

CHARITY may always begin at home, but honor does not.

THERE may be more terror in a name than in what it stands for.

COL. BRECKINRIDGE once was nearly famous; now he is only notorious.

It is asserted by one of the partners that the firm of John Wanamaker spends not less than \$1,000 a day for advertising in the Philadelphia papers alone.

NEW JERSEY has a State hangman named James Van Hise, and he officiated at the recent execution of Altenberger, who was hanged for murdering Katie Rupp a year and a half ago. The fee for hanging a man is \$250, and Van Hise made application to the Sheriff at Jersey City for his pay. He was disgusted at ascertaining that a garnishee suit on an old debt that he supposed was forgotten had got in ahead of him. He declared that it was a new way of "cheating the hangman."

EGYPT'S cotton crop aggregated 1,000,000 bales the tenth year since cotton has been grown to any extent in the land of the lotus. The Egyptians have under consideration plans for irrigating the fertile valley of the Nile which will turn a vast acreage into a most prolific cotton field, the product of which can readily supply the markets of the world. In the land of the Pharaoh our southern States have a dangerous rival, one that threatens to almost crush out their biggest industry.

ONZ M. Bersier, of France, has invented a device by which the compass is made to act as helmsman. When the ship strays from the course for which the instrument has been set, an electric current starts a motor by which the rudder is made to turn the vessel back into its proper course. Great accuracy and no loss of distance in a run of twenty-four hours are claimed for the mechanism, which is said to have been successfully tried for two months.

STEEL is now cheaper than iron. It seems hardly possible, but the estimate of cost in a recent bidding for a bridge in Pennsylvania to be made with steel stringers and steel rivets, was lower than a like estimate for the same bridge made with iron stringers and iron rivets. Four bids were made, and in each case the bridge could be made cheaper of steel than of iron. The successful bid was \$1,965, as against \$2,157, which was the lowest bid for the iron bridge.

Owing to the greater strength of steel, the weight of metal in the steel bridge is much less than it must necessarily be for one of iron.

IT is possible that Burglar John Thompson got something in his raid, but it is not likely to do him much good. Thompson entered a house at 403 Armour Avenue, Chicago, and ransacked it, but met only with disappointment. He was arrested as he was leaving, but protested that he got nothing. The officer was doubtful, however, and there seems to be a possibility that Thompson was mistaken. The house was stocked with small-pox germs, and health officers are now endeavoring to take an inventory to see how many Thompson may have carried away. Of course, it must be admitted that Thompson displayed enterprise, but we doubt whether his line of work ever will become popular. Few people are so hard up that they care to break into a house to steal small-pox.

ITALY'S Wine Product. Italy produced 675,000,000 gallons of wine last year.

A BOSTON professor of mathematics has got into trouble by attempting to do a simple sum in addition on the plan made so popular by Cupid. It is a well-known fact that Cupid makes 1 plus 1 equal 1, and that is what Professor L. Derry Passano, of the Boston School of Technology, tried to do in Baltimore. The sum apparently came out all right, but later it was found there was something to carry. It was nothing but a bruise or two made by the fist of the bride's father, but it disturbed the Professor's calculations, and for a time he was not sure that 1 plus 1 was not going to equal 0. Groom and father were separated in time to preserve their anatomy, however, and at latest accounts Cupid's arithmetic had proved correct. Aside from the mathematical feature of the case, it is something of a surprise to learn that a Baltimorean dared object to a representative of classic Boston. True, Miss Bissell, the bride, was only 16 years old, but it must be conceded that a Boston professor has educated enough for two, and it is not necessary for his wife to finish school. Mr. Bissell ought to have known that he was taking big chances in tackling a man from Sullivan's city, anyway.

THE suicide crop is entirely too big.

A BURNED fool does not dread the fire.

A SCIENTIFIC Frenchman has discovered that potatoes planted near an electric wire grow to be very large, and that tomatoes in contact with an electric wire ripen eight days earlier than usual.

THE Southern States are said to contain at least 70,000,000 acres of waste land which might be devoted to the production of rice. This would increase the present annual crop of 237,000,000 pounds to 70,000,000,000 pounds.

AT Livramento, Uruguay, the other day, four highwaymen attacked the house of Pedro Cruxen, a merchant, and demanded \$2,000. He replied that he had no money in the house. The bandits threw him on the floor, but he recovered himself, drew his revolver and shot three of his assailants dead. When the bodies were identified they were found to be regular soldiers, of whom one was a Captain, another a Major and the others their orderlies. It would be interesting to know if the immediate need of cash came from the necessity of paying a gambling debt of honor. A good many of the South American armies seem to bear some of the earmarks of the Italian mercenaries of the times of Signor Cellini, he of the memoirs and the stabbing matches, the easy conscience and the divine art. The difficulty with our fair Southern friends is that they are not so strong on the aesthetic side.

IT would evidently be a wise thing for the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as all other States in which there are vast tracts of wooded land, to take some official action toward ascertaining the causes of the late great forest fires. It is obviously impossible to prevent occasional outbreaks in these immense stretches of timber. Nor does it seem at all possible successfully to fight the flames in their course when once started. It is, however, by no means unlikely that the respective State governments could in a measure foreend such terrible fatalities as those at Hinckley, either by making official arrangements for the warning of the inhabitants or by enacting legislation compelling the extensive clearing of timber around every town or village. At least, it seems only prudent that the people in these forest towns should be provided with proper means of escape or else required to provide themselves with such a safeguard. Were certain areas of the forest tract divided into districts, each district provided with a safe clearing or other easily accessible place of refuge and a systematic plan adopted for the transportation of people thinner in time of danger, such catastrophes as those recently witnessed in the north might be considerably mitigated, if they cannot be wholly averted.

ANIMALS that Seldom Drink. Several species of reptiles, serpents, and lizards, and certain batrachians, exist in regions remote from water, and derive their necessary moisture from absorption and inspiration, taking no perceptible quantity through the mouth. The wild llamas of Patagonia are said not to drink, because in the locality they inhabit there is nothing but salt water to be found. Sloths are also said to live without drinking. Rabbits have also been credited with this power, but the late Rev. J. G. Wood recorded the fact that they feed on herbage when laden with dew, and in this way do their eating and drinking at the same time. A stony, waterless region of France has evolved a race of animals that do not drink. The sheep feeding upon the fragrant herbs have altogether lost the habit of drinking, and the cows drink very little. Roquefort cheese is made from the milk of non-drinking cows. The camel has been known to go twelve or fourteen days without water, carrying 300 lbs. and sometimes 400 lbs. weight. A parrot is said to have lived in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London, fifty-two years without a drink of water.

SUBSTITUTES for Rubber. Balata, the product of a tree in Sumatra, threatens to become a rival of India rubber and gutta percha.

ITALY'S Wine Product. Italy produced 675,000,000 gallons of wine last year.

They have a new hanging machine in New Hampshire. The victim will be his own executioner. When he steps upon a certain part of the scaffold his weight will open a valve which will set in motion machinery that will quickly jerk him high in the air. The body will then drop and hang suspended, thus making the snapping of the vertebrae doubly certain. These are rather gory details of the workings of the latest legal engine of death, but if the contrivance performs its work satisfactorily it may solve the problem of exterminating criminals without such revolting scenes as have been associated with so many executions in the past.

THE man who defined true politeness as "courtesy to a shabby stranger in a public place," made a heavy lung at the vital organs of many who consider themselves paragons of politeness.

MEN of means can go to cooler places if they want to. If they don't want to, they can go to a hotter place. There is nothing like being placed.

A NEW YORK physician says dancing is dangerous, but he is not a fashionable physician. Fashionable people won't have that kind.

UNDUE riches breed mutual hatred.

LINES OF THE FIGURE.

SOME LEGITIMATE DEVICES FOR THEIR CORRECTION.

A Woman Can Do Pretty Much as She pleases with Her Shape—Selection of Sketches Illustrating Points of Form and Adornment.

Dresses that Deceive.

New York correspondent:

NOT much can be done for an unlovely face, which he me often than not proves a hopeless handicap. With the figure it is different, and the entirely legitimate devices for its correction are many. A woman can do much with her shape, which she pleases with her back; she can make it narrow or wide to suit her own ideas of beauty, or she can control the curve of the hips and the lines between the shoulders; in short, the homeliest flat-chested woman can make you believe her charming when she turns her back on you.

There are, to-day two admirable styles of back; one, and the favorite, rises with vase-like curve from a small round waist. The first and second pictures illustrate this type. The vase-curve is a long one and under the arms the lines spread gracefully, in suggestion of the full bust line. Between the shoulder blades horizontally the back is absolutely flat, and either rounding out in the least bowed in, as results from throwing the shoulder blades back, or, if the figure is improved, this line is improved. This line from shoulder to shoulder should be about as long as half way round the waist, a narrow back being always beautiful. The line starting from the horizontal shoulder line and ending at the waist line should curve distinctly and gracefully, bending in as it approaches the waist line, and at the waist beginning the outward curve, which extends below and is one of the most important lines in a woman's figure. This back is worth having, and if you haven't it, it is worth coaxing or even making entirely. For a tall woman inclined to slenderness about the hips, it is the only suitable back.

The second sort is much shorter waisted, and while flat across the waistline, is much shorter than the hips. This back is worth having, and if you haven't it, it is worth coaxing or even making entirely. For a tall woman inclined to slenderness about the hips, it is the only suitable back. The second sort is much shorter waisted, and while flat across the waistline, is much shorter than the hips. This back is worth having, and if you haven't it, it is worth coaxing or even making entirely. For a tall woman inclined to slenderness about the hips, it is the only suitable back.

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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, JOHN T. RICH, of Lapeer County.

For Lieut. Gov., ALFRED MILNES, of Branch County.

For Secy. of State, W. GARDNER, of Jackson County.

For St. Treas, JAS. M. WILKINSON, of Marquette County.

For Aud. Gen. STANLY W. TURNER, of Roscommon County.

For Atty. Gen. FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent County.

For Land Com'r, WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. R. PATTENHILL, of Ingham County.

For Member of Board of Education, W. E. VERS, of Wexford County.

Congressional Ticket.

For Representative Tenth Congressional District, ROSEAU O. CRUM, OF BAY.

Senatorial Ticket.

For State Senator, 28th Sen. District, ALLANG. PRESCOTT, of Iosco.

Judicial Ticket.

For Circuit Judge, 34th Dist., NELSON SHARP, of Ogemaw.

Republican County Convention.

The republican electors of Crawford county will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, on Saturday, October 6th, at 2 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of nominating County Officers to be supported at the next election, and the election of a County Committee, and to attend to such other business as may come before the convention.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Maple Forest, 3 Grayling, 18
Frederic, 3 Ball, 2
Groves, 2 So. Branch, 2
Blaine, 2 Cen. Plains, 3
Beaver Creek, 3.

JOHN STALEY,
C. W. SMITH, CHAIRMAN.
Secretary.

The cuckoo organs still insist that Senator Gorman is the "Peek's Bad Boy" of this administration. There is more than one of 'em. —*Det. Journal*.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

The drought in Maine did not effect the largeness of the republican vote, nor will it in Michigan. Republicans are not made of the kind of timber that is affected by a short crop of grain or potatoes.

The New Castle (Pa.) Tin Plate Company has notified its men that, owing to the reduction in the tariff, there will be a reduction of 25 per cent in their wages. It was only in Wales that the tin-plate men rejoiced over the new tariff law. —*Inter-Ocean*.

Domestic competition in the manufacture of salt, built up by protection, lowered the price of salt to 55 cents or less a barrel at Saginaw, including the barrel, which is worth about 20 cents. When 800 pounds of salt can be had for 35 cents, how much of a "robber" is protection?

From a speech of Congressman Joseph D. Sayers of Texas:

"We have taken \$1,000,000 from the pensioners and, when congress meets in December next, we will take \$10,000,000 more off those fellows who came down here and murdered our people."

The average life of a printer is only about thirty-five years. This may not be an item of news to our readers but nevertheless it shows the necessity of prompt payment to the printer, so he can have the pleasure of handing his own funds during his short stay on this mundane sphere. —*Ex.*

The N. Y. World, (dem.) in referring to the election in Maine, says: "It is the World's habit to deal with election returns on the basis of hard arithmetic and cold facts, whatever may be their nature or significance. The truth in regard to Maine is that the republicans have won an unprecedented victory. It surpasses republican expectations and far exceeds democrat fears."

A result of the free lumber clause of the new tariff bill was seen yesterday, when 4,000,000 feet of Canadian lumber was received in Bay City by E. T. Carrington. The shippers were the Spanish river lumber company, and the lumber was brought over on the barge Kathden. This is the first consignment of Canadian lumber that ever came into this port. —*Det. Journal*.

A newspaper in Illinois recently brought suit against forty-three men who would not pay their subscription and obtained judgment in each case for the amount of each claim. Of these, twenty-eight made affidavit that they owned only what the law allows them, thus preventing attachment. Then under the decision of the supreme court they were arrested for petty larceny and bound over in the sum of \$300 each. All but six gave bonds. The new postal law makes it larceny to take a paper and refuse to pay for it.

A progressive advertiser is not content to simply hold his customers—he is constantly reaching out for new ones. The daily papers simply announce sales and remind customers who know all about you that you have not moved or sold out. It is the modest announcement in the small weekly journal that is constantly finding new customers for you and bringing gold to your till. No merchant who would succeed can afford to ignore the weekly paper in the suburban districts. The average life of a large weekly is 30 minutes, while the average life of a country weekly is seven days. —*Ex.*

The returns from Maine are all in and the Republican plurality for Governor Cleaves is 38,124. In 1892 eleven Democrats were elected to the Maine Senate. This year the Senate is solidly Republican. Two years ago forty-four Democrats were elected to the lower branch of the Maine Legislature. The Democratic delegation in the present House will consist of four lone-some individuals, each of whom is wondering how he happened to escape the flood. Cleveland is producing its natural result. It has reduced the Democratic vote in Maine from \$5,397 to 30,640 and the Democratic representation among the State lawmakers to a quartet.

One of the handsomest specimens of illustrated printing we have seen for some time is a brochure from the presses of Rand, McNally & Co. called "Comfort in Travel." It is circulated by the passenger department of the Michigan Central Railroad Company as an advertisement of that road and the New York Central, but it is so attractive that every one reads it, whether he travels or not. These two roads are among the most prosperous in the country, and largely because they understand the value of printer's ink. The great increase of travel on these roads over those Eastern lines running south of New York State is remarkable, and it is due largely to the fact that their managers know the value of advertising and study how to do it. —*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

President Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refining Company, has issued orders for the closing down at once of one-half of the refineries under its control, and next week the rest of the refineries will be shut down. This action is taken because of the large amount of refined sugar on hand, and also because of the operation of the new tariff. Mr. Havemeyer said: "The operation of the new tariff law has already closed half the refineries of the county, throwing the men who worked in them out of employment, and it will probably close all the rest of them this week. This will mean putting at least 10,000 men out of work. The price of sugar is below the cost of production. For some time the company has been working the refineries at a considerable loss." —*Inter-Ocean*.

The Democratic papers that have been claiming that the McKinley bill did not create any tin plate industry in this country, should muzzle their British contemporaries or, at least see that they were properly instructed as to the Democratic claim, made in the interest of the English tin plate manufacturers as the following extract from the Liverpool correspondent of the Ironmonger, an English trade journal:

The manufacture of the plate in the United States had advanced by leaps and bounds in three years, since the McKinley act came into operation, being sixteen times as great in the 12 months ending July 1893, as in a like period ending July, 1892, and nothing but keen competition will enable our South Wales friends to regain this lost trade and cause the American mills to be closed. It is to be hoped that if the masters find it necessary to make a reduction of wages, as one step toward cheaper and more economical cost of manufacture, that the men will submit with as good grace as may be, and that it may be settled amicably without one of those deplorable strikes which have been so common in this country recently, and which are so disastrous to masters and men alike.

The tin platers must see that they are a very highly paid body of men and that they cannot compete with other countries where labor is hardly more than half the price. Meanwhile we hope for the best, and it really does seem as if a brighter day has dawned on this market than we have seen for at least three years past.

Spurry.

The history of forge and manorial plants is a most interesting study, and of especial value to those who are interested in the reclamation and development of the vast area of "Plains Land" in the northern section of the lower peninsula of Michigan.

On the establishment of the sub-experiment station, at Grayling, by the State Board of Agriculture, the first question presenting itself was, "If any, what class of, or individual plant, would restore this light soil, from which all vegetable mold or humus had been removed by successive fires, to a fertile condition?" Scores of plants have been introduced by the attempted solution of this problem, but it is the provence of this article to notice but the single one, Spurry.

Prof. R. C. Kedzie had made a thorough analysis of the soil of the Jack Pine land from different localities, and therefore had definite knowledge of its requirements, and of the several selections made for the experiments proposed. Spurry was given a first place, and experience has proven that it is the best.

Spurry was given a first place, and experience has proven that it is the best. The first seed was obtained from Germany, through the reliable house of Thorburn & Co., of New York, since which time the seed has been secured from the crops sown here.

This plant, of the genus *Spargula*, is used in many parts of Germany as a forage plant, and more often as a manorial plant for the reclamation of Shore lands or of worn out land. Its chemical analysis shows: Water, 7.32; organic matter, 83.18; ash, 0.60; albuminoids, 10.26; carbohydrates, 43.97; crude fiber, 25.05; fat, 3.90.

The tendency of all the grasses natural to this section of light soil, is to grow in bunches, instead of forming an even sward, and this is true of nearly every plant introduced in the line of experiment. Spurry was a grand exception to the rule. Every seed seemed to germinate, and the fields presented a perfectly even growth of this very like plant, so thoroughly entwined that in walking through it, the foot had to be lifted entirely over it, or sufficient force used to break the way for each succeeding step. Its average growth has been from 12 to 14 inches in height, on the natural soil, but reaching over 2 feet on some of the surrounding farms that had been enriched to a greater or less extent, and cutting from one to two tons of forage per acre, except that the extreme drought of the present year reduced the average about one half.

When ripe there is at the end of each stalk a seed pod about the size of a No. 6 shot, each containing 6 or 8 seeds, so that the yield of seed is from 8 to 12 bushels per acre.

The growing crop forms excellent pasture for cattle, though they often refuse it at first, but after once eating it, will leave a clover field for it. Sheep seem to prefer it above all forage, and all stock thrive upon it, when cut and cured, even eating every particle of the dry straw that has been threshed, after ripening. The introduction of Spurry to this section as a forage crop alone, will prove of immense benefit, but its use as a manorial crop is of much greater value. Its effect on the physical condition of the soil is so marked as to be almost beyond belief.

The soil in its natural state is so porous, that in passing over a plowed field one sinks into it as in a heap of dry ashes, but after plowing under a single crop of Spurry, the land becomes so compact that the difference would be noticed by the least careful observer, and its effect on succeeding observer, and its effect on succeeding

and observer, and its

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1894.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Fall weather at hand.

Evenings cool and mornings frosty.
Have you noticed Rosenthal's new ad?

Geo. L. Alexander was in West Branch, last week.

If you want to be smart buy your Hooey at Claggett's.

Roderic Frazier, of Blaine, was in town Monday.

The celebrated Ma-No-Can brand of Oysters, for sale at McClaire's.

Jas. K. Wright attended Court in Roscommon, last week.

Heinz' Pickels took first prize at Worlds fair. Claggett sells them.

Representative convention this afternoon at Lewiston.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Rain, sleet and snow reported in Alpena last Monday, week.

68 new styles of Tablets to select from, at Fournier's Drug Store.

O. Palmer went to Siginaw, last night.

For toilet preparations, go to the Store of Harry W. Evans.

Mrs. L. Fournier and Master Arthur returned to Grayling, last Saturday.

For School Books, Stationery, etc., go to Fournier's Drug Store.

Miss Mattie Adams, of Fenton, commenced school in Beaver Creek last Monday morning.

Give Claggett's 33 cent Tea, a trial. 3 lbs. for \$1.00.

Evening services at the Presbyterian church, begin at 7 o'clock instead of 7:30 as heretofore.

Buy a Garlan's Stock, at S. H. & Co's.

Republican County Convention next Saturday. Nominate the best men, for they are to be elected.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

The three Clothing Stores were closed last Monday on account of the Jewish New Year.

Rogers & Gall's Toilet Water and Cologne, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mr. Snow has received the nomination for Judge of this district, from both the democratic and populist parties.

Pants and Shirts at 1-2 price, at S. H. & Co's.

Lewiston has purchased a new flag, which will float in the breeze on the village hall during the days of the convention.

The rush continues on those 32 shovels at Claggett's. Another large invoice just received.

Mrs. Jerome Gray is entertaining her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Stradling, and her sister, Miss Annie Stradling, of Petoskey.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pens, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

During the month of September there was 2-3-4 inches of rainfall, a little over half of normal, but a great deal better than none.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

I. Rosenthal will close his store next week from Tuesday noon to Thursday morning, in commemoration of the day of atonement.

S. H. & Co. will give your orders prompt attention. Leave them there.

F. L. Barker has returned from Pennsylvania, not in as good health as his friends might wish, but all hope for his speedy recovery.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them.

An officer from the reform school came up last week and took John Fairbotham back to the reform school as he was developing some of his old traits.

Great Bargains in the Remnants of the Burned Stock, at S. H. & Co's.

The annual meeting of the Womans Home Missionary Society, will be held next Friday, the 5th, in the church parlor all are requested to be present.

Claggett sells the Gembok Shoe. It is something entirely new. With every pair, he gives to you.

A pocket book and money too.

Henry Mantz, of Lewiston, has been nursing one of "Job's" comforters for the past ten days, it is a very large bundle located on the left hand.

Cold Weather is coming, but a Garland Stove will make your home complete, for sale by S. H. & Co.

Circuit Court opens Tuesday, Oct. 9th.

The board of supervisors will meet next Monday.

Fred Grouliff has taken a position in Claggett's Store.

The Boston Store will be closed next Wednesday, the Day of Atonement.

Remember the Entertainment at the Presbyterian church, this evening.

Fred Culver is taking a vacation, up Traverse way. Attraction in the North Lands.

Fifty people lost their lives by cyclone in the West and northwest, last Friday, week.

Joseph Patterson is the member of the democratic congressional committee for Crawford County.

L. J. Patterson of Tawas, formerly resident of this place, was in town renewing acquaintance, last Thursday.

J. M. Jones and G. L. Alexander are in attendance at the Representative Convention in Lewiston.

Go and see the line of School Tablets, the finest in the land, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Miss Anabel Butler and Miss Edna Keeler were calling on friends in Lewiston, last Saturday.

Mrs. Dr. Woodworth was in Lewiston, visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kneeland, last week.

Boys buy the Gembok Shoe at Claggett's and get a Coin Bag with money in it.

Miss Mattie R. Adams, of Fenton, came up Friday. She will teach a fall term of school in the Anis district, Beaver Creek.

Michigan State Fair closed last Friday, with a financial report of \$11,883 in favor of the State Fair Association.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

South Carolina democrats in their State Convention completely ignored Grover Cleveland and his administration.

At the republican caucus of the township of Grove, last Saturday, A. E. Wakely and Charles Faintley were elected delegates to the County Convention.

Miss Elvira Stark, of Otter Lake, has come to Grayling for the advantage of our school, which is conceded to be one of the best in the State.

S. H. & Co. are closing out the fire stock in Dry Goods, at a great reduction.

C. S. Ramsey, editor of the Cheboygan Tribune is an old vet, and a hustling newspaper man. We are indebted to him for courtesies during the encampment.

Buy \$4 worth of goods at J. M. Jones', and get the story of Columbus and the Great Exposition. It will pay you, as the book is well worth reading.

The Montgomery Republican is authority for the statement that Mr. Brooks, the Mormon preacher, was treated to a dose of "ripe hen fruit" while preaching in the Farier school house.

Among the veterans from here, at Cheboygan last week we noticed C. B. Johnson, A. G. Wilcox, Perry Phelps, Jas. Burton, A. J. Rose and his wife, and David Clark.

One night the first of the week some miscreant spread oats poisoned with paris green in the field of Otho Maines at Hetherton, Montmorency county, and two valuable horses ate the grain and died.

Fresh Butter and Cheese, at S. H. & Co's.

It is reported the Catholic church will not be built in Hillman as was at first intended, but will be erected near J. D. Herbert's in Montmorency township, where it will be more centrally located for people of that denomination.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Co. H., 4th, regiment Mich. State troops, of Cheboygan gave an exhibition drill and guard mount the first day of the Reunion, and fell in with the "old boys" in every march. They are a fine company, and all gentleman.

Great Bargains in Dry Goods, at S. H. & Co's.

There is a report that Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war, has issued an order for the abandonment of Fort Mackinac and the transfer of the soldiers at that fort to the fort at Sault Ste. Marie. If this is true the "beautiful island" will be deader than ever during the winter months.—Pioneer.

Claggett sells the Gembok Shoe. It is something entirely new.

With every pair, he gives to you.

A pocket book and money too.

Henry Mantz, of Lewiston, has been nursing one of "Job's" comforters for the past ten days, it is a very large bundle located on the left hand.

Atlanta Tribune.

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C. E. Convention Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Many of our people will remember Miss Ora Williams who taught classes in painting here nine years ago. She is now Mrs. Millard Olds, and resides in a beautiful home in Cheboygan.

Cheboygan is building one of the finest central school buildings in the State. Old Glory was flown to the breeze from its tower last week, in honor of the veterans meeting there.

M. D. Snow, of Stanhope, was in town yesterday looking over the judicial fences of this district. He is a gentle man whom we are pleased to meet but the possibility of his election this year is only among the miracles, the age of which seems past.

BIRD.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. S. McCullough, in Bay City, Mich., Sept. 27th, 1894. Mrs. Rebecca W. Gunn aged sixty-eight years, widow of the late Benjamin C. Gunn, and mother of Mrs. A. W. Gunn and Mrs. C. T. Jerome of this place and Mrs. H. S. McCullough, of Bay City, Mich. Burial at Utica, Mich., Sept. 29th, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Miss Kate Sargent, of West Branch, will give an eloquent entertainment, assisted by local musical talent, in the Presbyterian church, Thursday evening Oct. 4th, under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. A grand entertainment is assured. Miss Sargent comes highly recommended by our neighboring towns where she has given entertainments.

Prof. Hubbard is one of our most conspicuous landmarks. He is an old soldier, a hunter, a fisher, an artistic painter, and an excellent judge of raw whiskey. He is near to nature's heart and in close touch with God's creatures. On Tuesday he told us that in the early part of that bright day A. H. Johnson, section foreman, found two bald eagles fighting and had killed one with a club. The bird measured 5 ft. 2 in. from tip to tip. Being encouraged by the man of the pen he further deplored and said that he himself had caught a mink in his bare hands, killed it, held the pelt for \$5. And still the scribe kept his ear to the ground and learned that not long ago the Prof. caught a coon in a trap. The animal was kept captive until its keeper got hungry enough and then it was killed and eaten. Mr. Hubbard will verify the above, and he can carve a cherry tree any day with the ghost of Washington.—Lewiston Journal.

Teacher Wanted.
A male teacher, for the school in the village of Frederic. Wages \$40 per month. Experience required.

NOTICE—Having started a boarding house, with two boarders, Mr. "Slick" and Mrs. "Dollittle," I wish to have two more, a Mr. "Lay-to-bed" and Mrs. "Get-up-when-you-please." Inquire at Jack Pine Avenue, 3 blocks north of the black norway, Blaine Township. J. K.

Michigan State Land Office.

LANSING, Oct. 1st, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following described Primary School Land, situated in Crawford County, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be offered for sale at public auction at this office on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously redeemed according to law.

W. M. A. FRENCH, Commissioner.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

WORK IS HARD TO GET

HOW EMPLOYMENT EVADED ONE WHO SOUGHT IT.

Travelled Fifty Thousand Miles Looking for Labor—From the Mississippi to the Pacific and Then to the Atlantic—in a "Side-door" Pullman.

Tale of a Traveler
It is a wide country, but a man seeking work may apply for it in every town in the United States between Bangor and Benicia and not find it, says a writer in a Chicago



RAISES THE PIE SIGN

paper. Of course, employment may be found at once, but the chances are the other way. Herewith is given a specimen case. A railroad worker reached Chicago four days ago without money enough to pay for a meal. The stranger had been working in one of the railroad yards at East St. Louis until the hard times of '93 had thrown him out of work, and since that time had been, to use a phrase common among railroad men, "jumping sideways" all over the country.

He was educated and intelligent, and had kept his eyes open during his trips in search of, as he termed it, "an office." He carried a very creditable letter of recommendation from Chesapeake and Ohio officials for a long term of service on the trains and in the yards of that railroad. In the story he told are many points of interest, chief of which is the fact that since he started on his so-far fruitless search for work he has been in every State and Territory in the United States, has compassed a journey of 50,000 miles by rail on a capital so slender that it would have given a professional tramp the blues. Here is his story in his own words:

"I lost my job in East St. Louis a year ago last June through a little law trouble. I fought the case because it was an endeavor made by a 'shark' lawyer to steal my wages, but in the end I lost both the law case and the job. I succeeded in proving to the superintendent the fact that I was right in fighting the case, and he recalled the order for my discharge, but I found out that my reinstatement meant the laying off of a man who had a family, so I told him to keep the job. I could bustle for one easier than he could for a half dozen, and I thought if I tried I could find a job somewhere. Now I believe that I overestimated my ability as a hustler, for while I have had clothes to wear and have stayed off starvation, I am still 'short' on the job."

"I had sunk my small capital in getting my experience of the law as he is written, and had it not been for a friend I would have left the Queen city of Egypt broke. The friend lent me \$5, however, and I started West."

"I tried Kansas City, but it was full of railroad men waiting for business to pick up, so I kept on west to Denver. There were no signs of any improvement there, but the boys said: 'Keep on west; you'll catch on in the mountains sure.' So I decided to keep on. I went up to Cheyenne and got there at midnight, put up my last 'half' for lodgings and breakfast and in the morning hit the superintendent for a job, but was told there were enough idle railroad men in Cheyenne to stock the division if need be. I was just a little blue. It was a toss-up which way to go, so I struck out for the west coast."

Surprise was expressed at his undertaking such a journey under such conditions. The railroador laughed and said: "It is no trouble to do



IN A NEW ENGLAND HAY FIELD

that in the west if you belong to anything. As far as traveling is concerned the local lodges of the railroad organizations all have contracts with the companies that, in addition to fixing the rate of pay, provide for the transportation of brothers who may be traveling looking for work. The west is almost perfectly organized, and a man will hardly get into a town before he is 'tagged' (giving the halting sign) by some of the boys, and they never let him go hungry."

Hold the pie sign.

"If they are a little slow and the distance between meals gets too long for comfort the stranger can hold the 'pie sign' (distress signal), and if

there is a brother in the crowd it brings him forward."

"From Cheyenne I went to Ogden, Utah, where I struck the Central Pacific, and over that straight to the Golden Gate. I found from the trainmen I rode with that there was no show for work on any of the divisions on the way, so I kept right along. Sacramento, Oakland and San Francisco were as bad as any of the places I had been in. The railroad men were hanging together and hoping for better times, but it was trying business, as most of the men at work, and they were few enough, were holding up from one to three idle brothers, hoping that in the near future business might revive and there be work enough for all. I saw plainly there was no use staying in any of these places, so I went down to Los Angeles on the Southern Pacific. The conditions there were no better. Railroad business in the West was completely paralyzed. I couldn't go any further west, so I started back east over the Southern Pacific, eventually landing in New Orleans after having interviewed every superintendent and trainmaster between the two points on the subject of work."

"I came up over the Louisville & Nashville to Cincinnati, and from there made side trips into Kentucky, West Virginia, and Ohio, to points where I thought there might be work, but it was 'no go,' and I was getting awfully tired travelling in the way I had for the last three months."

"I started out over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, intending to go through to Toledo, but at Hamilton, O., I ran across an old friend, and I stopped off to see him. 'I told him my story, and he laid off a few days to let me make a stake.' I worked two weeks, and with the proceeds got me a cheap suit of clothes and a pair of shoes, but I was broke again when I started for Toledo."

"There was no chance for work there, so I went to Detroit, from there to Saginaw, and from the latter up through Northern Michigan, across the Soo, and after a trip across Wisconsin arrived in St. Paul. I could find no encouragement either in St. Paul or Minneapolis, and just because I did not know which way to go I started west again over the Northern Pacific."

"I tried Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland, Ore., but the search was in vain. The winter had set in, and the unemployed were almost starving

good, so I came on here over the Panhandle."

"I started a year ago last June, and since then have been in every State and Territory of Uncle Sam's domain. I have ridden over somewhere near 200 railroads, have made applications for work in the offices of over 800 superintendents and trainmasters, and if I could have travelled in one direction all the time I would now have been fairly started on my third lap around the globe. I have tried to keep clean and so far I haven't starved, though I shudder to think of the many meals I have run by, and I have not slept in a bed for over two months now; haven't had my clothes off only when I could strike a river where I could take a bath. In my riding part of it has been on passes, part on 'card' or letters, and in a few instances, through the East, a box car."

Curious Census Lessons.

Slowly the public is getting some intelligible ideas from the census compilation of four years ago. The clerks have at last figured out that there were then just 7,992,973 "home families" in the United States, which means probably that there were that many groups of persons living together. Of these almost five-eighths—



NEGOTIATIONS FOR CLOTHES

and freezing to death in the big cities. In San Francisco I saw men wearing the insignia of the railroad orders working on the streets. They would have been glad to get away from the coast, but they had families and could not raise the money to move them; neither could they let their dear ones starve.

"I tried Los Angeles again, but it was worse than before; so I started out over the Santa Fe to Kansas City.

"I steered clear of Chicago, because almost every day I met squads of travelers, who, like myself, were railroad men, and they all said the city was overrun with unemployed men."

"I got to Kansas City in January and the people of that good city were on a continual bustle to keep their own unemployed from starving. I stayed one day with a friend and the next started over the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham for Birmingham, Ala., determined to try the Eastern South. I did try it. I went over Alabama, Florida, and Georgia like a deputy marshal with a search warrant, and at last in March struck what looked like a regular job in the yards of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway at Macon, Ga. They were handling an immense traffic in early vegetables. The job lasted twenty-three days; then came the worst freeze that country had ever experienced at that season of the year, and the vegetable trade was nil—likewise my job."

"I squared up, got another suit of clothes, and started again. I went to Atlanta, and from there to Norfolk, Va., across North and South Carolina. From Norfolk to Newport News, and from there to Washington by way of Richmond. From Washington I went to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, staying a few days in each place, but not long enough to affiliate with any of the 'commonweal' armies that were tramping over that country then."

In New England Hay Fields.

"From Boston I went all over the New England States, but with the single exception of a week in a hay field near Boston, couldn't find a thing to do."

"The railroad men in the Eastern States are a 'cold' lot, mostly natives who have never been outside the State they were born in, and who look on a traveling railroad man as they do a common tramp. I nearly starved out there, and you can tell all inquirers I'll never go East again."

"The night I started from Boston there were two 'Brotherhood' engineers and an O. R. Conductor (Order Railway Conductors), who had been trying all day to get out over the Fitchburg railway. We all wanted to come West, and we finally got out

but it was in a side-door Pullman—a box car.

"We got through to Rotterdam, New York, and from there over the New York Central to Buffalo, where I left them and went through Western Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, but that city was no

MURDERER CASEY'S DOVE

A Snow-White Bird That Had an Affection for Bad Men.

"I can recall a strange incident that has never found its way into print," said a member of the New York congressional delegation. "It happened in Long Island, in the Queens County Jail, and, to say the least, is tinged with strangeness. Patrick Casey, a Long Island City policeman, was an inmate of the jail, under the sentence of death for the deliberate murder of Sergt. Cumisky. The present representative in Congress from the First Congressional District, New York, James W. Covert, was Casey's counsel, and succeeded in having the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. On the day Casey was sentenced to death a pure-white dove flew in the court-room window and alighted on his shoulder.

"The dove refused to be moved, accompanied Casey back to his cell, and became his constant companion. At the same time Charles Rugg, the notorious negro murderer, was also an inmate of the jail, awaiting trial for the murder of Mrs. Lydia Maybee and her daughter. Just previous to the day set for his trial Rugg escaped from the jail, but two days later was captured and returned to the jail.

The day of his capture was the day set for Casey's removal to Sing Sing

to serve out his life sentence. As he was being taken from the jail and while in the sheriff's office being prepared for his journey Rugg was led in by his captors. All this time the dove had been perched on Casey's shoulder, but as soon as Rugg was led in the dove flew from Casey's shoulder over to Rugg's, alighting on his shoulder, cooing as if it had found a long-lost friend.

"All efforts on the part of Casey to call it back again were in vain, and as Rugg was led back to the cell from which he escaped the dove went with him. It remained with him up to the morning of the execution. On that morning, as Rugg marched up to the scaffold, the dove was perched on his shoulder and remained there until the black cap was drawn over his face. As soon as that was done the dove flew out of one of the jail windows, and was never seen around the jail again."

RARE RELIC FOUND.

Pipe of Ozzy Once Smoked by a Cave Dweller in Utah

This pipe was found in San Juan County, Utah, during recent explorations of the caves and cliff houses of Utah and Arizona. It was incased in a neatly tanned beaver skin, which served as a pouch. This also contained some of the original smoking material, which consists of the inner bark of the red willow and leaves of the kinkinick plant, both of which grow in great abundance in the canyons of southern Utah. The bowl is egg-shaped, being 14 inches in diameter and 23 inches long, is composed of Mexican onyx, and highly polished. The cavity of the bowl is lined with a black mineral cement and contains the ashes of the last puff the smoker enjoyed. The stem is 3/4 of an inch in diameter and 13 inches in length, and is composed of jet highly polished and cemented to the bowl with pinon gum.

The pipe was excavated from a depth of four feet beside the head of a remarkably well-preserved male mummy. The pipe was undoubtedly his property during life.

How it was used is a mystery, as the lips of the smoker and the hot ashes in the bowl would come into close contact, and his mouth would seemingly be burned. It is evident that the pipe had to be held in an upright position while being used. The Navajo Indians, who once occupied the country where this pipe was found, are known to give any information concerning it, and knew nothing of its

in exact figures, 4,767,179—were on farms and the remainder in cities. It thus appears that the country and the city population grouped in families is as five to three. Another statement is that the number of persons in a family is on an average less than five, so that the persons forming parts of the families are only about two-thirds of the total population.

The other third, or about 20,000,000 persons, seem to be there, living independently of family ties.

This is a rather curious showing. One-third of the entire population consists, presumably, of boarders, or of inmates of charitable and correctional institutions. As our paupers and criminals are not more numerous than those of other countries, the natural inference is that the habit of living in boarding-houses or hotels is far more prevalent than it is anywhere else.

Another thing that is surprising in these census figures of ours is that we have fewer houses in proportion to population than the French have, for instance. In the United States the average is about five and half persons to a house, while in France it is only four and three-quarters, and yet the latter country is far more densely populated than even our oldest settled States along the North Atlantic coast.

The tendency is, however, toward fewer inhabitants to house in this country. The decrease has been exceedingly slow but it has been fairly steady. In 1850 we had nearly six persons to a house, so that there has been a reduction of about half a person since then. On the principle of the fewer persons under the same roof the higher the grade of civilization, we are justified in congratulating ourselves on this fact.

Hard Times in Spain.

Great distress is prevalent among the laboring classes of Spain. Many hundreds of unemployed workmen are walking the streets of Madrid, Cadiz and other cities in the vain search for work. One day recently 4,000 men went in body to the government office in Madrid asking for relief in the shape of work for themselves and families. The government was able to do but little for them.

The railroad men in the Eastern States are a 'cold' lot, mostly natives who have never been outside the State they were born in, and who look on a traveling railroad man as they do a common tramp. I nearly starved out there, and you can tell all inquirers I'll never go East again."

Skirmish Jewelers.

The jewelry found recently in an excavation near one of the pyramids of old Memphis, Egypt, exhibits about as much skill in working gold and precious stones as now exists, although the articles found were made 4,000 years ago. The figures cut in gold, and cornelian are described as exquisite and anatomically correct.

but it was in a side-door Pullman—a box car.

"We got through to Rotterdam, New York, and from there over the New York Central to Buffalo, where I left them and went through Western Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, but that city was no

show for work on any of the divisions on the way, so I kept right along. Sacramento, Oakland and San Francisco were as bad as any of the places I had been in. The railroad men were hanging together and hoping for better times, but it was trying business, as most of the men at work, and they were few enough, were holding up from one to three idle brothers, hoping that in the near future business might revive and there be work enough for all. I saw plainly there was no use staying in any of these places, so I went down to Los Angeles on the Southern Pacific. The conditions there were no better. Railroad business in the West was completely paralyzed. I couldn't go any further west, so I started back east over the Southern Pacific, eventually landing in New Orleans after having interviewed every superintendent and trainmaster between the two points on the subject of work."

all gross humors before they return to enjoy themselves in the Elysian fields in spring.

Cooking the snails is not an easy matter. They are drawn from the shell, which is then carefully scrubbed and washed. Their heads are cut off, and they are well soaked in salt and water, then returned to the shell, which is stopped with parsley batter and laid to simmer in a hot dish over the fire. An enthusiast sent the writer some dozen snails taken at the right season, from his vineyard in Burgundy, with a few bottles of red and white wine (Corton) made from the juice of the grapes from the vines on which they had fed, in order, as he said, that "the snails when eaten might find themselves en pâs de connaissance." The combination was excellent, and, though there may be two opinions about the flavor of the escargot, there is no doubt that both in taste and substance it is an edible unlike any other known. The Wiltshire people, especially the population of Swindon, eat the large garden snails as a common delicacy.—The Spectator.

"The dove refused to be moved, accompanied Casey back to his cell, and became his constant companion. At the same time Charles Rugg, the notorious negro murderer, was also an inmate of the jail, under the sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Lydia Maybee and her daughter. Just previous to the day set for his trial Rugg escaped from the jail, but two days later was captured and returned to the jail.

The day of his capture was the day set for Casey's removal to Sing Sing

THE SCIENCE OF CURVES.

Which All Pitchers Must Master to Be of Use to Their Teams.

It is pretty generally admitted that the pitcher is the most important player on the diamond, says the New York World. To be a good pitcher requires not only perfect control of the ball in all methods of its straight delivery, but the ability to toss it in puzzling curves which lead to so many strikeouts.

Arthur Cummings, of the old Star team

of Brooklyn, was the first ball player to make practical use of the curves. He experimented and practiced for a long time before he could explain the apparent anomaly of a ball thrown from the hand changing its direction horizontally during the course of its flight. Scientists have found many theories trying to explain why this is so. The one generally accepted as correct is simple. If one side of a ball can be made to pass through the air with greater rapidity than the other side there is greater friction produced by the atmosphere on the side moving most rapidly. This retarding effect drags the ball to one side and produces the so-called curve. To curve a ball, therefore, it is only necessary to make one side travel faster than the other. This is accomplished by twisting the hand sharply at the moment of delivery, allowing the ball to roll off the fingers instead of being released from all points at the same moment.

To produce the in-curve grasp the ball firmly between the thumb and first two fingers, the remaining fingers being doubled in the hand. Throw the ball at a height equal to the shoulder. At the instant of releasing it from the hand twist the fingers sharply toward the body, allowing the ball to roll off the end of the thumb.

The agonies of the woman who is wearing these things for the first time are unfolded. It, in a moment of absorption in other things she forgets the fact that she has discarded stockings, she is promptly recalled to a sense of her loss by the keen discomfort of her feelings. She cannot, for an instant, remember what is the

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THE WORLD OVER.

LATEST NEWS FROM EVERY LAND.

TRYED TO DO MURDER

SENSATIONAL ACT OF AN INDIANA CAPITALIST.

Tramps Meet Death in a Railroad Wreck—Tragic Death of a Chicago Belle—Minnesotan Editor Gets a Lot of Free Advertising.

Loeb Had a Knife.

Jesus Vermillion, cashier of the Anderson, Ind., Bank, and Isaac Loeb, one of the leading financiers of the State, met on the street and had a very warm argument, which resulted in Loeb drawing a long-bladed knife and making an attack on the banker. They were soon separated, but before Loeb had made several passes at Vermillion's body, the knife struck in the heavy clothes, but did not pass through. There is much excitement over the matter, as the discussion was regarding Jackson, the forger, who is now in jail. Jackson is a Hebrew and Loeb was making a heated argument on that score. Vermillion is the person who caused his arrest. The New Yorker is still being held on the charge. Arrests will follow.

AMERICAN SAILORS DROWNED.

Part of the Crew of the Lost Mary Haines Said to Have Perished.

News has reached Provincetown, Mass., that the New Bedford bark Mary Haines, Captain Amber G. Knowles, which sailed from Samaraing, Java, last May, bound for Melville Bay, South Africa, has been lost in a sinking condition since the 15th. The bark took in a cargo of one containing Captain Knowles, his wife and seven of the crew. The other contained Mate John Harault, and three of the crew. That night the boats were parted, and nothing was seen of the mate's boat again. The Captain made the coast of Madagascar in safety, and from the mate's boat was afterward found on the island. It is supposed the others were lost.

The People Are Buying.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly "Review of Trade" says:

Special inquiry has been made at all commercial centers regarding the state of retail trade. Wide diversity appears in different trades. The main facts disclosed are: First, marked improvement within the last year in the retail trade, and over the business done a year ago, particularly in the necessities of life. But second, it appears that the volume of trade at present is on the whole considerably less than in a normal year, and in the more important trades is apparently about 10 per cent. smaller than in September, 1892. Evidence of continued improvement in wholesale trade and manufacture does not appear. There is a large distribution on orders given some time ago, but new business going to the manufacturers is everywhere slackening. The demand for stocks for the development of stocks leaves a narrow demand, and it is yet too early for consumption to provide further orders.

Orioles Victorious.

Another season, the nineteenth in the history of the National League, came to a close Sunday. The pennant was won by the Baltimore in a pretty and closely contested race. Practically only three clubs were in the fight at the end. The New Yorks made a desperate finish and easily beat out the champion Boston for second place. The Yankees stoned a show of capturing the coveted banner, but the phenomenal play of the Baltimore and their long uninterrupted series of victories on the home stretch gave the orioles a lead which was invincible. Hanlon's men broke all League records by winning eighteen consecutive games, virtually settling the race.

Bringing Litel Suits by Wholesale. Charles F. Macdonald, editor and publisher of the St. Cloud (Minn.) Daily Times, was made defendant in a "libel" suit brought by Tyndale Palmer, a Philadelphia broker, and J. Francisco de Frietas, a hotel-keeper of Rio Janeiro, Brazil. They each want \$50,000. Some time since the Times published an article in which Palmer and the Rio hotel men were accused of swindling the Auer-Jancasen Company out of \$40,000 in Brazil.

Contractor Zahid Commits Suicide. Jacob Zahid, a contractor from Chicago, who, it is said, erected several of the big World's Fair buildings, and who afterward went on to San Francisco and received contracts for the Midwinter Fair buildings, committed suicide in a lodging house. He turned on the gas and was smothered. He is known to have been despondent on account of financial losses resulting from his contracts.

Want Money for Deb's Defense.

Director L. W. Rogers of the American Railway Union has written a letter to the Federated Trades Council announcing that the defense of Debbs and his associates in the contempt cases will cost over \$30,000, and that thus far only \$500 has been subscribed to defray this expense. He asks that organized labor raise funds for the relief of the indicted men.

Dies for Her Beauty.

Miss Bell White, as handsome a girl as lived on the South Side, Chicago, fell dead in the office of a doctor of fractures Sunday morning. The collapse came immediately after the application of the cocaine and electric current. The operator and his assistant were taken to the police station to await the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

Five Tramps Killed.

A freight train bound for Chicago was wrecked on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at Grover's Crossing, a mile west of Waukegan, Ill., at 3:30 a.m. Sunday morning. A car jumped its track and was overthrown, two other cars also being derailed. Five tramps who were stealing a ride were killed and two others injured.

Now After the Owners.

Forty-five judgments were returned by the grand jury at Chicago against persons leasing places for gambling purposes.

End of Hazing at Princeton College. Friday marked the beginning of a new era in the history of Princeton College. The entire undergraduate body in mass meeting assembled voted to abolish the entire custom of hazing. This action was a response to the appeal made by J. W. Alexander, of New York, at the opening exercises.

Big Stillwater Blaze.

A \$50,000 fire at Stillwater, Minn., destroyed the Stillwater Manufacturing plant, the warehouse of the Minnesota Thrasher company, and four dwelling houses.

Child's Eye Put Out.

While Amos Cuthar, of Taswell, Ind., was playing with his infant child and a game cock, swinging the babe to and fro from the cock, the latter buried its spurs in the child's face, destroying one eye. Fears are entertained that the optic nerve is injured and brain fever may result.

Grand Stand at a Fair Gives Way.

At Worthington, Minn., the grand stand at the fair grounds collapsed during the horse races and went down with a crash. Over 400 people were piled up in the debris. Thirty people were injured, some of them quite seriously, but none were killed.

AFTER MR. FULLMAN.

Gov. Altgeld Says the Palace-Car Man Should Pay More Taxes.

Governor Altgeld addressed the Illinois State Board of Equalization on the assessment of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He wants a higher assessment. He submitted the testimony of Mr. Fullman before the strike commission, in which Mr. Fullman said the company had always paid dividends, never less than 5 per cent; and capital stock is \$35,000,000, and that its undivided assets amount to \$60,000,000. Taking Mr. Fullman's own figures, the Governor said that the Pullman Company's stock was worth \$61,000,000. As the result of letters recently sent by the Auditor of Public Accounts to all States of the Union and to the Dominion of Canada, it was developed that in sixteen States the company paid no taxes at all, in several other States and in Canada no assessment is shown; in seventeen States the total of the taxes paid is only \$2,425, while in the seven remaining States the estimated taxes (based on assessments) are \$19,325, making the total taxes paid outside of Illinois \$40,751. "In Chicago," said the Governor, "this sum would pay taxes on less than \$4,000,000 worth of property." "Very heavy," said the Governor, "the Pullman company does not pay taxes on more than \$20,000,000 worth of property in America."

ORIENT IS LURID.

New Alliance Likely to Increase the Field of Hostilities.

News received from Tokyo is that, despite her treaty with England, Japan has made an alliance embracing both Russia and France, and that, through Russian bankers, she has effected a loan of \$5,000,000. Japan is bidding high for munitions of war, and European firms are undertaking great contracts. The opinion prevails in Japan that England, Russia and France will all be drawn actively into the controversy. The women of Japan seem to be quite as enthusiastic concerning the war as the men. Viscount Tanaka, who is the wife of one of the Japanese general staff, makes of rank and spending all their time visiting herself or strutting in the streets. The viscountess has displayed her retinue of servants and performs all the household duties herself. Many other titled ladies, in order to evince their patriotism, have followed this illustrious example. So many "warai" have already been contributed by women, children and old men, who make them during every leisure moment, that the government is really embarrassed by the extraordinary number of these patriotic offerings. Up to the present time they have received over 1,000,000.

QUEEN LILY WANTS \$200,000.

Widemann Erland Said to Be to Sue the United States for Damages.

A San Francisco dispatch says that it is stated on what appears to be good authority that the erand of E. A. Widemann, of Honolulu, to this country is for the purpose of commanding a damage suit against the United States on behalf of the ex-Queen of Hawaii. The amount of damages asked for is said to be \$200,000, and the friends of the ex-Queen declare that this Government has been instrumental in mauling her to fully that amount. Her claim is that the provisional government could never have been established and herself deposed had it not been for the unwarranted action of a recognized agent of the United States—the captain of the warship Boston—which action was subsequently formally disavowed by the President.

Collision on Lake Huron.

The steamer Ohio, down bound, collided with the schooner Ironton, up bound, in tow of the steamer Kershaw, ten miles north of Pruske Isle, Lake Huron, and both boats sank in half an hour. The crew of the Ohio, excepting the first mate, sixteen in number, got into the life-boats after much difficulty, and were picked up by the schooner Moonlight also in tow of the Kershaw. The first mate of the Ohio was picked up by the Kershaw after clinging to a ladder for two hours. The steamer Hobard picked up two of the crew of the Ironton. Of the 100 who deserted the crew, seven in number, were lost. Only two survivors were picked up by the Kershaw. The wind was blowing a gale from the south and a heavy sea was running. Just before the collision the Ironton parted her tow line, and it is thought that this accident threw her out of her course and caused the collision. The Ohio was loaded with flour and feed, from Duluth to Ogdensburg. The Ironton was light, from Cleveland to Marquette.

Corn-Huskers at the Front.

With Tuesday's comes the season of the Western Base-ball League came to an end. The Sioux Citys landed the pennant. The Sioux City, by a great spurt, managed to out the Kansas Citys out of second place. The Minneapolis Club failed to keep up its former good showing and is credited with fourth. The Grand Rapids team is in fifth place. With Indianapolis sixth, Detroit and Milwaukee following in the order named. The detailed standing was as follows:

WESTERN LEAGUE.

For W. L. cent. For W. L. cent.
St. Louis 74 51 49 Grd R'p'dad 63 49
Toledo... 67 55 49 Ind'n P'lis 60 66 47
Kansas City 73 68 49 Des Moines 68 66 47
Milwaukee 62 50 49 Milwaukee 60 74 47

Japanese Parliament Called.

A resolution has been issued by the Mikado convoking an extra session of the Japanese Parliament at Hiroshima, in order to discuss matters requiring the sanction of parliament. A letter received at Yokohama from Tien-Tsui says that the Chinese fleet landed 7,000 troops on the banks of the Yalu River in spite of the attack of the Japanese squadron. The letter adds that the Chinese ships engaged in the battle were short of ammunition. They were ordered by Colonel Von Hannekin, to run the Japanese vessels, as the Japanese were given too late, and the order was given too late, as the Japanese were already retiring.

Nebraska Democrats Indorse Populists.

After a session prolonged until midnight the Nebraska state convention at Omaha nominated Congressional Bryan for United States Senator, and gave him a ticket that includes five of the candidates on the popular ticket. The ticket follows:

Governor.

Judge Holcomb
Secretary of State... J. N. Gamm
Treasurer... F. R. Elliott
Attorney General... J. A. Linskard
Auditor... C. D. Dahlman
Commissioner Public Lands and Building
Superintendent of Public Instruction... J. Kent
Superintendent of Public Instruction... W. A. Jones

The National Game.

The clubs of the National League stand as follows in the championship race:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

For W. L. cent. For W. L. cent.
Baltimore 74 51 49 Pittsburgh 64 50 49
New York 88 43 49 Chicago 74 54 49
Boston... 80 49 49 Cincinnati 78 51 49
B'klyn 75 55 49 St. Louis 63 74 41
B'klyn 75 55 49 Louisville 63 84 49
Cleveland 67 61 52 Louisville 63 92 47

Child's Eye Put Out.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Charles P. Iba, a Sioux City man found dead in a hotel, disclosed the fact that he committed suicide on account of financial reverses.

Will Be Electrocuted.

Charles F. Wilson was sentenced at Syracuse, N. Y., to be electrocuted at Auburn State Prison during the week beginning Nov. 6 for the murder of Detective James Harvey.

After Thirteen Years.

Captain Henry Howgate, who thirteen years ago was head of the weather bureau, and who embezzled \$300,000 of the

NEVER MIND IT.

Never mind the weather,
If it's wet or dry;
Singing on together,—
Be springtime by 'n' by!
Never mind the weather,
It's half or snow;
Somewhere stars are shin'in—
Somewhere roses grow.
Never mind the weather,
When the fire-flakes fall;
Winter's time's a comin'—
Ice enough for all!
Never mind the weather—
World is mighty big;
Keep up with the lightnin';—
Let the thunder dance a jig!
Never mind the weather,
Take the good an' ill;
Good Lord made it for you,
An' He's runnin' it still!

—[Atlanta Constitution.]

A DAUGHTER OF THE CAVALIERS.

BY MARION V. DORSEY.

The Copleys were spending the winter in Munich, so that Bert might go on to Heidelberg and Ethel pursue her musical studies under good masters.

There was another reason, too. Their income was not what it used to be, and having decided that a sojourn in this German city was the most economical plan, they were soon busy settling themselves in a quaint old house on the Carlsbad-Platz. Margaret found it quite possible to make the room look familiar and home-like. The same pictures, books and bric-a-brac were placed as they had been in the colonial mansion on Mount Vernon place, in far-away Baltimore; and it is the household gods, after all, that reconcile us to the inevitable changes.

With white lips and eyes aflame with indignation, she read on, each word branding shame upon her heart and brain. It ran:

"My Dearest and Best Sister—Do you remember what you said to me on the ocean, about helping me out of a scrape? Well, I'm in the worst one you could imagine, and Margaret found it quite possible to make the room look familiar and home-like. The same pictures, books and bric-a-brac were placed as they had been in the colonial mansion on Mount Vernon place, in far-away Baltimore; and it is the household gods, after all, that reconcile us to the inevitable changes.

It was for her own room that she kept her father's portrait, the unopened brass box bequeathed to her in his will, and the musty books, which she alone found interesting.

Here everything showed age but the reflection in the toilet mirror. The windows were draped in the tapestry brought from England by Sir Lionel Copley, the first Governor of the Province of Maryland. Over the fireplace, immediately under her father's aristocratic profile, her revolutionary ancestor's sword was crossed on its scabbard. A valance of much-mended Cluny lace, the gift of Queen Anne to a maid of honor, who was of Margaret's name and lineage, festooned the mantel edge, and on the wall, framed in relics of "charter oak," hung the original grant for Bonny Venture, their homestead in Cecil, bearing Lord Baltimore's seal and signature.

Only in such fitting environment was this fair descendant of the cavaliers content to dream her dreams and see her visions, and now they were not always glorified by vanished greatness; youth and love were striving for mastery over the hereditary tendency to sacrifice the living present to an errant veneration for the past.

People invariably called Margaret Copley a distinguished looking girl, and yet her beauty was far from being of the assertive type which usually wins this expression of admiration. She was as fine, fragile and polished as one of her grandmama's Sevres teacups, but an analytical observer would find himself baffled by the resisting power that sometimes shone in her soft, brown eyes and was indicated by her delicately firm chin. Her full, curved lips, like those of a bas-relief, would have laughed to scorn the idea that she was "classifiable." She held herself to be something distinctly different from all other young women, in that she was self styled, progressive, conservative, and that rare avis, feminine antiquarian.

The months passed pleasantly and quickly while the Copleys were making acquaintance with the city of cathedrals and palaces, and their daily life left them nothing to complain of in their friends across the water.

Paul Harcourt, the good comrade of Margaret's childhood and girlhood, had begun by writing her letters filled with enthusiasm for the work he had planned to do as a scientific specialist at the John Hopkins Hospital, where he had already won distinguished recognition for the successful operation of his advanced ideas in the department of clinics. He was intensely, eagerly modern, and held precedent in veneration, in so far as it gave the clearest reasons for the infallibility of his why and wherefore.

As Margaret Copley's absence lengthened he no longer tried to restrain his pen from gliding into personal allusions which should convey some intimation of the hope he now held dearer than fame.

One day she had been many hours at the Pinacotheca, drinking in the beauties of Raphael, Rembrandt and Fr. Bartolomeo, and lay there in calm enjoyment of Ethel's skilfully executed fantasy, when her rosy-cheeked maid brought in the letters.

There were two for Margaret and several for her mother, who was returning calls.

"One from Paul," she said to herself, with delightful anticipation, "and one from Bert," with much less interest.

"One from Paul," she said to herself, with delightful anticipation, "and one from Bert," with much less interest.

From the next room the melody still rippled forth, and on the table close beside the couch a bunch of Parma violets breathed an exquisite fragrance which, with the music and the words of overwhelming love on the written page, blended together in a soul subduing minor trio.

"He loves me! he loves me! Oh, dream of my life!" she cried, burying her face upon her folded arms as if to hide from unseeing eyes its supreme exaltation. A new glory had come upon the earth, the glory that crowns but the one moment of hope's fruition.

She knew now that the rich promises, all the possibilities of Paul Harcourt's earnest, noble manhood were

here to share and encourage. She knew now that achievement and fame were less dear to him than her answering love.

The Chopin fantasy rippled on, from faintest sounds to silence.

Presently Ethel came in and picked up the paper that came with their mail. Scanning it over she said suddenly: "Here is something that will interest you, sister. It's about the historical society. It offers a thousand dollars for old records. Margaret, are you asleep?"

"But no answer."

"'Gracious!' said Ethel, tip-toeing away, "I thought she would wake from the dead if any one mentioned old record."

When her sister was out of hearing Margaret raised herself on her elbow and reached for the flowers.

"Ah,"